

MOT

Old trees are more *moſſy* far than young; for that the ſap is not ſo frank as to riſe all to the boughs, but tireth by the way, and putteth out moſs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The *moſſy* fountains and the Sylvan ſhades
Delight no more. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

MOST. *adj.* the ſuperlative of *more*. [*mæte*, Saxon; *meſt*, Dutch.] Conſiſting of the greateſt number; conſiſting of the greateſt quantity.

Garden fruits which have any acrimony in them, and *moſt* ſorts of berries, will produce diarrhœas. *Arbutnot.*

He thinks *moſt* ſorts of learning flouriſhed among them, and I, that only ſome ſort of learning was kept alive by them. *Pope.*

MOST. *adv.* [*maſts*, Gothick; *mæte*, Saxon; *meſt*, Dutch; *meſt*, Daniſh.]

1. The particle noting the ſuperlative degree.

Competency of all other proportions is the *moſt* incentive to induſtry; too little makes men deſperate, and too much careleſs. *Decay of Piety.*

The faculties of the ſupreme ſpirit *moſt* certainly may be enlarged without bounds. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

2. In the greateſt degree.

Moſt ſpend their mouths, when what they ſeem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakeſpeare.*

He for whole only ſake,
Or *moſt* for his, ſuch toils I undertake. *Dryden's Æn.*

Whilſt comprehended under that conſciouſneſs, the little finger is as much a part of itſelf as what is *moſt* ſo. *Locke.*

That which will *moſt* influence their carriage will be the company they converſe with, and the faſhion of thoſe about them. *Locke on Education.*

MOST. [*this* is a kind of ſubſtantive, being, according to its ſignification, ſingular or plural.]

1. The greateſt number: in this ſenſe it is plural.

Many of the apoſtles immediate diſciples ſent or carried the books of the four evangeliſts to *moſt* of the churches they had planted. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

Gravitation not being eſſential to matter, ought not to be reckoned among thoſe laws which ariſe from the diſpoſition of bodies, ſuch as *moſt* of the laws of motion are. *Cheyne.*

2. The greateſt value: in this ſenſe ſingular.

The report of this repulſe flying to London, the *moſt* was made of that which was true, and many falſities added. *Hayw.*

A covetous man makes the *moſt* of what he has, and of what he can get, without regard to Providence or Nature. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

3. The greateſt degree; the greateſt quantity.

A Spaniard will live in Iriſh ground a quarter of a year, or ſome months at the *moſt*. *Bacon.*

MOSTICK. *n. f.* A painter's ſtaff on which he leans his hand when he paints. *Ainſ.*

MOSTLY. *adv.* [*from moſt*.] For the greateſt part.

This image of God, namely, natural reaſon, if totally or *moſtly* defaced, the right of government doth ceaſe. *Bacon.*

MOSTWHAT. *n. f.* [*moſt* and *what*.] For the moſt part. Obſolete.

God's promiſes being the ground of hope, and thoſe promiſes being but ſeldom abſolute, *moſtwhat* conditionate, the Chriſtian grace of hope muſt be proportioned and attemperate to the promiſe; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tyranny of hope. *Hammond.*

MOTION. *n. f.* Act of moving.

MOTE. *n. f.* [*mot*, Saxon; *atomus*, Lat.] A ſmall particle of matter; any thing proverbially little.

You found his *note*, the king your *note* did ſee;
But I a beam do find in each of three. *Shakeſpeare.*

The little *notes* in the fun do ever ſtir, though there be no wind. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 879.

MORE. *adv.* Obſolete.

Such as dame Nature ſelf *more* fear to ſee,
Or ſhame, that ever ſhould ſo foul defects
From her moſt cunning hand eſcaped be. *Fairy Queen.*

MOTH. *n. f.* [*moð*, Saxon.] A ſmall winged inſect that eats cloths and hangings.

All the yarn Penelope ſpun in Ulyſſes's abſence, did but fill thack full of *moths*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Every ſoldier in the wars ſhould do as every ſick man in his bed, waſh every *moth* out of his conſcience. *Shakeſp.*

He as a rotten thing conſumeth, as a garment that is *moth* eaten. *Job xiii. 28.*

Let *moths* through pages eat their way,
Your wars, your loves, your praiſes be forgot,
And make of all an univerſal blot. *Dryden's Juv.*

MOTHER. *n. f.* [*moðon*, Saxon; *moder*, Daniſh; *moeder*, Dutch.]

1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to ſon or daughter.

Let thy *mother* rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous ſtoutneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Come ſit down every *mother's* ſon,
And rehearſe your parts. *Shakeſpeare.*

I had not ſo much of man in me,
But all my *mother* came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

2. That which has produced any thing.

Alas, poor country! It cannot
Be call'd our *mother*, but our grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

The reſemblance of the conſtitution and diet of the inhabitants to thoſe of their *mother* country, occaſion a great affinity in the popular diſeaſes. *Arbutnot on Air.*

The ſtrongeſt branch leave for a ſtandard, cutting off the reſt cloſe to the body of the *mother* plant. *Mortimer's Hiſt.*

3. That which has preceded in time: as, a *mother* church to chapels.

4. That which requires reverence and obedience.

The good of *mother* church, as well as that of civil ſociety, renders a judicial practice neceſſary. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Hyſterical paſſion; ſo called, as being imagined peculiar to women.

This ſtopping of the ſtomach might be the *mother*; forſo much as many were troubled with *mother* fits, although few returned to have died of them. *Graunt's Bills.*

6. A familiar term of addreſs to an old woman; or to a woman dedicated to religious auſterities.

7. **MOTHER in law.** A husband's or wife's mother. *Ainſ.*

I am come to ſet at variance the daughter in law againſt the *mother* in law. *Matth. x. 35.*

8. [*Moeder*, Dutch, from *modder*, mud.] A thick ſubſtance concreting in liquors; the lees or ſcum concreting.

If the body be liquid, and not apt to putreſy totally, it will caſt up a *mother*, as the *mothers* of diſtilled waters. *Bacon.*

Potted fowl, and fiſh come in ſo faſh,
That ere the fiſt is out the ſecond ſinks,
And mouldy *mother* gathers on the brinks. *Dryden.*

9. [*More properly modder; modde*, Dutch.] A young girl. Now totally obſolete.

A ſling for a *mother*, a bow for a boy,
A whip for a carter. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

MOTHER. *adj.* Had at the birth; native.

For whatſoever *mother* wit or art
Could work, he put in proof. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Where did you ſtudy all this goodly ſpeech?
—It is extempore, from my *mother* wit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Boccace, living in the ſame age with Chaucer, had the ſame genius, and followed the ſame ſtudies: both writ novels, and each of them cultivated his *mother* tongue. *Dryden.*

Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal frame,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to ſolemn ſounds,
With nature's *mother* wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryd.*

TO MOTHER. *v. n.* To gather concretion.

They oint their naked limbs with *mother's* oil. *Dryden.*

MOTHER of pearl. A kind of coarſe pearl; the ſhell in which pearls are generated.

His mortal blade
In ivory ſheath, ycarv'd with curious ſlights,
Whoſe hilt was burniſh'd gold, and handle ſtrong
Of *mother-pearl*. *Fairy Queen. b. i.*

They were made of onyx, ſometimes of *mother of pearl* without motion. *Hakewill on Providence.*

MOTHERHOOD. *n. f.* [*from mother*.] The office or character of a mother.

Thou ſhalt ſee the bleſſed mother-maid
Exalted more for being good. *Dante.*

Than for her intereſt of *motherhood*. *Dante.*

MOTHERLESS. *adj.* [*from mother*.] Deſtitute of a mother; orphan of a mother.

I might ſhew you my children, whom the rigour of your juſtice would make complete orphans, being already *motherless*. *Waller's Speech to the Houſe of Commons.*

My concern for the three poor *motherless* children obliges me to give you this advice. *Arbutnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

MOTHERLY. *adj.* [*from mother* and *like*.] Belonging to a mother; ſuitable to a mother.

They can owe no leſs than child-like obedience to her that hath more than *motherly* power. *Hooker, b. v.*

They termed her the great mother, for her *motherly* care in cheriſhing her brethren whilſt young. *Raleigh.*

Within her breaſt though calm, her breaſt though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got lead, and rais'd
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. ii.*

When I ſee the *motherly* airs of my little daughters when playing with their puppets, I cannot but flatter myſelf that their husbands and children will be happy in the poſſeſſion of ſuch wives and mothers. *Addiſon's Spect. N°. 500.*

Though the was a truly good woman, and had a ſincere *motherly* love for her ſon John, yet there wanted not thoſe who endeavour'd to create a miſunderſtanding between them. *Ath.*

MOTHERLY.

MOT

MOTHERLY. *adv.* [*from mother*.] In manner of, mother.

Th' air doth not *motherly* ſit on the earth,
To hatch her ſeaſons, and give all things birth. *Donne.*

MOTHER of thyme. *n. f.* [*ſerpyllum*, Latin.] It hath trailing branches, which are not ſo woody and hard as thoſe of thyme, but in every other reſpect is the ſame. *Miller.*

MOTHERWORT. *n. f.* [*cardiaca*, Latin.] A plant.

The flower of the *motherwort* conſiſts of one leaf, and is of the lip kind, whole upper lip is imbricated and much longer than the under one, which is cut into three parts; from the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, fixed like a nail in the hinder part of the flower, attended by four embryos which become angular ſeeds, occupying the flower-cup. *Miller.*

MOTHERY. *adj.* [*from mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHERWORT. *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *motherwort* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

MOTHERY. *adj.* [*from mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHERWORT. *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *motherwort* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

MOTHERY. *adj.* [*from mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHERWORT. *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *motherwort* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

MOTHERY. *adj.* [*from mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHERWORT. *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *motherwort* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

MOTHERY. *adj.* [*from mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHERWORT. *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *motherwort* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

MOTHERY. *adj.* [*from mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHERWORT. *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *motherwort* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

MOTHERY. *adj.* [*from mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHERWORT. *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *motherwort* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

MOTHERY. *adj.* [*from mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHERWORT. *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *motherwort* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

MOTHERY. *adj.* [*from mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHERWORT. *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *motherwort* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

MOTHERY. *adj.* [*from mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHERWORT. *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *motherwort* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

MOTHERY. *adj.* [*from mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHERWORT. *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *motherwort* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

MOTHERY. *adj.* [*from mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHERWORT. *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *motherwort* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

MOTHERY. *adj.* [*from mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHERWORT. *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *motherwort* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

MOTHERY. *adj.* [*from mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHERWORT. *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *motherwort* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

MOTHERY. *adj.* [*from mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHERWORT. *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *motherwort* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

MOTHERY. *adj.* [*from mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHERWORT. *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *motherwort* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

MOTHERY. *adj.* [*from mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHERWORT.